

after the fight began and lost freedom of movement. Subsequently a shell struck a vital part of the vessel and part of the crew left. The Kamohatka sunk shortly after having been struck the second time. The commander was killed and three officers were drowned. This warrant officer saw three Russian ships hemmed in by the Japanese boats and sunk. Hundreds of disabled and wounded Russian sailors are getting ashore on the Japanese and Korean coasts.

"When the Russian ships entered the Shima Strait on Saturday the whole sea was obscured by a dense fog. When the fog lifted the Russians found themselves in the immediate vicinity of the Japanese fleet. The Russians hastily prepared for action, but the Japanese got in their fire ahead of them and, keeping out of range of the Russian guns as much as possible, threw the whole Russian fleet into disorder and sank several of the vessels. Togo sent his torpedo boats after the Russians when night fell. Two more Russian vessels went to the bottom.

"The following morning the Japanese main body pursued the Russians and encountered the third Baltic squadron, together with the Orel and Izumrud, near the Liancourt Rocks. The Japanese attacked and the Admiral Oushakoff was sunk at once, while the Izumrud made off at full speed. The other vessels surrendered. The Admiral Nakimoff drifted to the Tsushima coast and was blown up by her own crew.

"That so great a victory should have been achieved at a small cost has astonished the people. There is, however, little outward excitement, although elaborate preparations are being made to celebrate the victory in the large towns.

"The *Jiji Shimpu* says the Japanese victory is the greatest in history since Trafalgar. It also praises Rojesteven's gallantry in facing the Japanese fleet."

#### ARMY NOW IN REVOLT.

News of Rojesteven's Defeat Reaches the Land Forces.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The *Daily News* to-night publishes the following St. Petersburg cable:

"Gen. Linievitch wired the Czar to-day that the news of Rojesteven's defeat has spread throughout the army in Manchuria and that the troops are in open revolt. He points out that under such conditions the continuation of the war is impossible. This is the crowning disaster in the series of calamities that have overtaken Russia since the opening of the war, Feb. 8, 1904.

"Russia is left senseless. Crowds of filitrate Muzhiks surround those who are able to read the news bulletins in the streets and weep while they listen to the pitiful details of the Tsushima catastrophe. The worst predictions of the enemies of the Czarism are now found to be exceeded.

"On all sides the cry is heard that the present régime is responsible and that it must be cleared out. The Czar is no longer considered. Even M. Souvorine, editor of the *Novoe Vremya*, demands that the people take the helm of state into their own hands. Admiral Alexieff's organ, the *Slovo*, exclaims that Russia has had calamities enough and demands a change of régime that will give peace.

"Rumors are spreading everywhere to-day that the Czar intends to resign. The convocation of a national assembly is confidently expected.

"Generals and Admirals interviewed by the *Daily News* correspondent to-day were unanimously of the opinion that Russia had lost its sea power for half a century to come. They also thought that peace would come immediately; that England and America would help to modify Japan's demands and that internal reforms would bring about the regeneration of Russia."

#### CZAR HOLDS A CONFERENCE.

Sommons Highest Advisors to Discuss Outlook—Press Demands Popular Assembly.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—Since the relaxation of the censorship permitted the public to learn the details of the naval defeat there has been no demonstration anywhere beyond the angry question: "What will Russia's war makers do now?"

That is being decided at Tsarsko-Selo, where the Czar to-day presided over a gathering of which Admiral Alexieff was a significant member. The Grand Duke Vladimir, who had intended to go to Berlin, remained to participate in the proceedings of the conference. The Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich has gone to Berlin in his stead to be present at the marriage of the German Crown Prince.

Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister; M. Boulyguine, the Minister of the Interior; the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch and other high advisers were included in the conference.

The presence of Mr. Boulyguine is taken to mean that the Czar will express himself in a ukase relating to Mr. Boulyguine's commission, whose labors are announced to-day to have been completed, approving its form of recommendations for a preliminary congress of representatives of the zemstvos and marshals of the nobility. It is expected that the Czar will appeal to them for advice as to how the fatherland can sustain its honor under the heavy blows of war.

The idea that Japan is concerned in Russia's internal affairs and will assist her to make peace more easily is widely held. The best informed circles do not expect that the Czar will open negotiations with Japan, but think it likelier that he will let things drift until Gen. Linievitch is defeated.

The leaders of non-official national opinion, such as Prince Troubetzkoi, M. Shipoff and those marshals of the provincial nobility who are influential with the people, have made it known that it is for the Government which made war to make peace.

PUBLIC LEARNS OF THE DISASTER.

The censor this afternoon suspended the order against publishing the news of the battle and permitted the newspapers to print in full the foreign telegrams.

M. Souvorine, the editor of the *Novoe*

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Vremya, declares in his paper to-day that the situation demands the immediate convocation of a representative assembly without waiting for the report of Minister Boulyguine's commission on reforms in view of recent events, which have burst upon the nation like a storm.

The *Slovo* declares that the autocratic régime brought Russia, with bandaged eyes, to an abyss, in which both the people and the national honor were in danger of perishing. The war caused the bandage to drop from the nation's eyes. The abyss is now visible and the nation cries "enough!" The bureaucracy has shown its impotence and has crowned its work with national dishonor. The Japanese have not conquered the Russian people, but only an incapable and servile government of bureaucrats.

The newspapers almost without exception express indignation at the incapacity of the Government.

#### BUSINESS KILLED IN THE STOCK MARKET.

Simultaneously with its relaxation of the censorship the Government directed the State Bank to sustain the prices of the Government's internal securities, which are almost entirely held by Russian banking, insurance and land mortgage institutions all of which are controlled by the State.

The result was a complete absence of business in the markets, where it is the unanimous opinion that the defeat of Admiral Rojesteven decided the war.

The naval defeat does not seem to have created much public gloom. The places of public entertainment are as much frequented as usual.

#### GROMOVOT NOT LOST.

The chief of the Naval Staff denies that the cruiser Gromovot was destroyed by a mine while attempting to leave Vladivostok. He says that the cruiser is still at that port.

The torpedo boat destroyer Bravy has arrived at Vladivostok with four officers and 197 men of the crew of the battleship Oslavaya, which was sunk.

#### THE CRY FOR PEACE.

Germany Alone of the European Governments Hasn't Joined in It.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 31.—All Europe, save official Germany, is crying insistently for peace, but no response is yet heard from St. Petersburg, whence only peace can come.

Diplomatic circles are just as ignorant as the general public of what Russia will do in face of her complete martial impotence. All the St. Petersburg advices give no indication of any change in the influence of the war party.

The official talk of an indefinite prolongation of the war, such as Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, is indulging in, is regarded as being of no significance. It is mere patter, which must be kept up until negotiations are well under way or a definite policy is decided upon.

Some St. Petersburg information to the effect that the Czar will never initiate peace negotiations seems to suggest that he would almost welcome strong pressure either from within the empire or from concerted action by the Powers, to which he could appear to yield for altruistic reasons. His weakness at the present moment takes the form of obstinacy, which he himself regards as a manifestation of high courage.

This manifestation of his puny character is arousing in France national exasperation which threatens disaster to the Dual Alliance unless some evidence of statesmanship is soon shown in the Russian policy. This feeling, which is chiefly based on the immense financial interests which Frenchmen have in the Russian fortunes, is complicated by fears that Germany will soon make a fresh move to take advantage of Russia's plight.

This apprehension is shared in Downing Street, and it is regarded as significant that Germany practically dissociates herself from any peace movement among the Powers.

#### VIEW OF RUSSIA'S ALLY.

PARIS, May 31.—Foreign Minister Delcassé, discussing the Russo-Japanese situation to-day, said: "I see nothing that should seriously prevent a peace being arranged which will be immediate, lasting and honorable for both nations, as well as for the whole of Europe."

The *Echo de Paris* says there is a persistent rumor in Ministerial circles of intervention in the war at an early date. The question of the friendly intervention of Great Britain and France, with Japan and Russia respectively, may soon be the subject of active negotiations.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Paris Press* says that the greatest contraction reigns in official circles. M. Witte, the President of the Council of Ministers, was summoned before the Czar and reported to him categorically the gravity of the crisis. "Never in the history of the Russian Empire," says the correspondent, "has any Minister dared to speak to his sovereign with such frankness as M. Witte used on this occasion."

ROME, May 31.—Foreign Minister Tittoni expressed the opinion to-day that negotiations for peace are imminent. At the Russian Embassy it was admitted that the end of the war might be in sight soon.

Marquis Ito on the Russian Losses.

In response to a cablegram of congratulation which Henry Clews sent to Marquis Ito, the following was received by the broker yesterday:

"Thanks for telegram. Enemy's damages actually greater than hitherto officially published."

#### Auto Trip Over the Alps.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, May 31.—A large caravan of Italian and Swiss motorists have succeeded in crossing the Alps by the St. Gotthard route, in spite of snow and ice.

## NEUTRAL NATIONS HESITATE.

THIS NOT THE TIME TO OFFER RUSSIA MEDIATION.

Fear That in the Bitterness of Defeat She Would Decide to Struggle On—Diplomats Think United States Should Take the Lead When Opportunity Comes

WASHINGTON, May 31.—From what was learned in diplomatic circles to-day it is evident that the neutral Powers are agreed that it would be the height of folly for any or all of them to suggest to Russia, at this moment of national gloom and resentment, that now is the time for the St. Petersburg Government to make terms with Japan.

To do this, it was declared, would be to excite and anger the Russian authorities of all factions to such an extent as probably to cause a postponement of the peace negotiations, which in other circumstances would probably be initiated at an early day. Any nation which would suggest to Russia before the shock of the great defeat administered to its Baltic fleet by Admiral Togo has passed away that she should make overtures to Japan for a conclusion of hostilities would, it was said, incur the bitter feeling of Russia and in all probability would receive a response which would be short of insulting and might result in further international trouble. Such, it was asserted, was the situation confronting the neutral Powers, which are all anxious to bring about a peace arrangement between the two belligerents.

#### JAPAN'S NEW ATTITUDE.

Within the past twenty-four hours it has become known in official quarters here that Japan, in spite of the fact that she has all along been inclined to arrange terms with Russia, would hesitate and perhaps decline to enter into peace negotiations with her enemy at this time, for the reason that she believes the Russian Government is so disorganized, impotent and divided that it would be impossible for that Government to furnish satisfactory assurances that the provisions of the peace treaty would be observed.

This position of Japan and the attitude generally maintained by the neutral Powers seems to make it certain that the war must go on until the Russian Government has recovered from its present disorganized condition or become so hopelessly unable to rule its people that international intervention would be regarded as necessary.

In connection with these important disclosures it was explained to-day that Japan might be induced to consider peace overtures from Russia immediately if any or several of the strong nations of the world would furnish guarantees that Russia would be compelled to live up to obligations contracted toward Japan in a final peace compact. However, there is little likelihood that the neutral Powers will come to any agreement to offer such guarantees until the difference between the adjustment of the differences effort between the warring nations has proved futile.

#### HESITATE TO MAKE FIRST MOVE.

The British Government, it is learned, has already determined not to take any initiative in attempting to bring about peace. Its reason for this important decision is that a peace move on its part would immediately subject it to suspicion on account of its known friendliness to Japan and the existence of the defensive alliance between the Governments at London and Tokyo.

Germany, it is understood, would hesitate to make openly the first move for peace, because she is of the opinion that the initiative must not be taken by any European nation, but solely by the United States. This attitude on the part of Germany was made known to the American Government early in the present war. Germany was apprehensive that if the hostilities between Russia and Japan were not confined by some definite, mutual agreement to a defined zone of Asiatic territory military operations might be extended throughout the whole of China, thus exciting the natives, leading to general disorder and furnishing the opportunity for the seizure by one or other of the belligerents of Chinese territory, in regard to the possession of which there had been no dispute between Russia and Japan.

Anxious to prevent any such dangerous outcome of the war, Germany believed that the friendly offices of some neutral power were necessary, but she believed also that for herself or any other European nation to take the initiative would in all probability excite the suspicion of one or perhaps both of the belligerents, and also of the neutral nations concerned in the Chinese question. For that reason Emperor William asked President Roosevelt to suggest to Russia and Japan that the area of hostilities be limited. Germany did not appear officially in the matter at all.

#### THINK WE SHOULD LEAD.

It is the understanding here that Germany is not the only nation interested which believes that the United States Government is better situated than any other to make suggestions which the Powers may deem necessary toward effecting peace. At this writing the prevailing opinion in Washington is that the United States should play the most important part among the neutrals in seeking to secure a settlement between Russia and Japan and that Washington is the proper place for the negotiation of the treaty of peace.

#### BERLIN CHEERS JAPANESE.

Military Attache Gets an Ovation When He Appears in Public.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, May 31.—An indication of the popular admiration of the Japanese in contrast to the official reserve was given to-day when the Japanese Military Attache appeared on horseback in a crowded street on the occasion of the annual spring review.

The people cheered him loudly and thronged around his horse. The police were obliged to clear a passage for him.

#### LIBERAL PRAISE FOR JAPAN.

Sir Edward Grey Says His Party Approves the Alliance.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 31.—Sir Edward Grey, referring in a speech to the recently expressed doubts as to the probable attitude of the Liberals toward the Japanese alliance, said that the Liberal party keenly realized the obligation for maintaining the alliance.

He spoke admirably of the Japanese victory, which was the result of courage, patience, decision and skill. He was impressed more than anything else by the thoroughness with which the Japanese, under the most difficult circumstances, emulated the highest examples ever set in civilization, humanity and self-control.

## RUSSIAN CONSUL IN MOURNING.

Appears in Chicago Business Circles Dressed in a Suit of Black.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Baron Albert A. Schlippenbach, the Russian Consul at Chicago, to-day appeared in local business circles dressed in a suit of black and dark neckwear. In this manner he is showing his grief for the disaster in the Eastern war.

"I have lost many dear friends in the battle," he said in a low and broken voice. "I fear that many related to me by ties of blood have also perished."

In conformation with Continental mourning customs, the Baron has also laid aside all jewelry. Other members of the Russian Consulate are following his example. Baron Schlippenbach declares himself unable to give any technical opinion on the battle, nor can he ascribe any reason for the Russian defeat.

"I know that many of my friends must have fallen," he said. "Russians are not the sort to surrender when there is any chance for resistance left. They died fighting, and their death was a proud one."

## BRITISH DESPATCHES STOLEN.

Moors Hold Up Couriers Between Tangier and Fez.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

FEZ, Morocco, May 31.—Couriers between Tangier and Fez are repeatedly stopped and robbed. A courier taking despatches to Gerald Lowther, the British Minister, who is now at Fez, was stopped, and the despatches were seized and destroyed.

## Cuban Budget Held Up.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, May 31.—The Senate to-day rejected the report of the finance committee, which practically approved the budget as sent to Congress by President Palma. Señor Capote, the leader of the Moderates, left the room before the vote was taken. Members of the opposition say they want the budget reduced.

## British Attache Turned Back.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—Col. Waters, the British Military Attache, who recently saw the Czar at Tsarsko-Selo on the eve of starting to rejoin the Russian army in Manchuria, after a three months leave of absence in England, reached Tientsin, where the military authorities refused to allow him to proceed any further. He has returned to St. Petersburg.

## London to Have New Daily Newspaper.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 31.—It is announced that Franklin Thomasson, a descendant of John Bright, soon will publish a new penny daily to represent the Liberal party entirely. The paper will be called the *Tribune*. It has been registered with a capital of \$1,500,000.

## MORE NEW LIGHTING COMPANIES.

Over Fifty Have Been Incorporated Since the State Commission Bill Passed.

ALBANY, May 31.—Judging from the large number of electric light, heat and power companies which have been incorporated with the Secretary of State since the Legislature passed the proposed law establishing a State Lighting Commission, it is apparent that the commission will have little to do for some years to come in connection with the approval of the formation of this class of corporations. Over fifty of these corporations have been formed since the bill passed the Legislature and not a section of the State has been left uncovered. Three more were incorporated to-day.

The Economy Light, Fuel and Power Company, to operate in Lockport, Buffalo and other places in Erie and Niagara counties, has been formed, with a capital of \$250,000, to supply not only electricity, but gas and steam as well. The directors are: Henry G. Eddy of Chicago, B. F. Seadler of New York and Isaac H. Babcock of Lockport.

The Adirondack Power Company of Queensbury, Warren county, is to erect dams across the Hudson River and its tributaries in Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Essex and Fulton counties, and to develop electricity to supply throughout the State, for light, heat and power purposes and to establish a steam plant also for the purpose of generating electricity. The company will manufacture gas to supply the villages of Glens Falls, South Glens Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward. The capital is \$500,000, and the incorporators are George R. Finch and Jeremiah T. Finch of Glens Falls, and George F. Underwood of New York.

The Racquette River Transmission Company is incorporated to furnish electricity in the Adirondacks and the Mohawk and Hudson River valleys. The capital is \$200,000, and the directors are C. H. Van Slyke of New York, Lorenzo N. Rider of Bath and Leroy T. Bradford of Broadbald.

## HOOKER CHARGES READY.

They Will Be Submitted to Gov. Higgins To-day—Early Extra Session.

ALBANY, May 31.—Gov. Higgins will leave Albany on Sunday for a ten day trip to Michigan, where he has extensive business interests. Chairman Fish of the Assembly Judiciary Committee and Henry R. Coman, the committee's counsel in the Hooker case, reached Albany to-night. They have formulated the charges against Supreme Court Justice Warren Hooker, and will submit them to Gov. Higgins to-morrow. The Governor's call for an extra session is not expected until he returns from his Western trip.

## Diplomats Who Will Spend the Summer Abroad.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand will sail on June 2 to spend the summer in France. Capt. Fournier, Military Attache, will also spend the summer abroad.

The Minister from the Netherlands and Mme. Van Swinderen, who were to have sailed from New York to-day on the Noordam for the Netherlands, have been indefinitely detained in this city on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Glover, mother of Mme. Van Swinderen.

The Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur will sail on Saturday for Belgium. They will spend the summer in that country, Germany, Greece and Turkey. Mr. Havens, the newly arrived Belgian Minister, will be charged d'affaires during the absence of the Minister.

## Business Portion of Warroad, Minn., Burned.

WARROAD, Minn., May 31.—The business portion of Warroad was practically destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is \$200,000.

## If you would destroy every element of impurity that affects the cleanliness and soundness of the teeth, use

**SOZODONT**  
LIQUID, POWDER OR PASTE.

ASK YOUR DENTIST.

## II.

## COST INSURANCE IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

THE STECK PIANO stands out from the rank and file of pianofortes for special consideration at this time of year.

When George Steck, a leading authority on piano construction, established the house which bears his name in 1857, it was with the ambition to produce an instrument which should not only conform to the highest standards in respect to voice and real musical quality, but that it should also be free from extreme susceptibility to climatic changes and attain the maximum of durability and strength.

His efforts found expression in a patented iron frame construction, which is admitted to be one of the most important piano improvements effected in the last half-century.

This feature of structural superiority, relieving the wooden frame-work from the tremendous twenty-ton strain of the strings, makes the Steck an instrument which will stay in tune under atmospheric conditions which would be ruinous to the ordinary piano—and it is a feature exclusive with the Steck.

This point of great strength and durability is of course secondary to the high and equal qualities of the Steck, but it is given emphasis at this time for the benefit of those who have summer homes in the country or at the seashore, and who wish to equip them with a thoroughly artistic instrument whose total beauty will not succumb to the first damp wind that blows.

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362 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

## DINNER OF WHITMAN FELLOWS.

THOMPSON - STARRETT COMPANY,  
51 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

## BLISS PERRY FROM BOSTON HAILS THEM AS A MENAGERIE.

One Among Them to Whom Debt Is a Prophet and Another Who Does Not Seem to Think Highly of Dr. Van Dyke's Poem—Emma Goldman There

I charge you forever reject those who would expound me, for I cannot expound myself.—Walt Whitman.

Bliss Perry of the *Atlantic Monthly*, writing to the twelfth annual convention of the Walt Whitman Fellowship, which was held yesterday at the Lafayette-Brevoort, gave his opinion of the fellowship. "What a menagerie we animals would make," he said in effect, "if only a cage could be built big enough to hold us all."

Bliss Carman was there and Peter Burroughs and Emma Goldman and Bolton Hall and Mrs. Henrietta Hovey and Arthur Brisbane and George J. Smith and many others almost as notable either for their ability to dredge up deep thought or their wonderful growth and arrangement of their hair. There were also a few present who knew their Whitman and loved him so well that they did not want to stay away from any place at all where students of Whitman were gathered together.

The afternoon session was filled by the reading of a number of papers prepared by members of the fellowship. Percival Winkell of Boston, the president, sang the song of companionship, and declared the objects of the fellowship, explaining that the fellowship was not a Whitman society and cared not at all whether its members liked Whitman or not; it was a fellowship founded on the Whitman idea and would last as long as its members liked each other and would go to pieces as soon as they did not like each other any more.

Mabel Mackay Irwin exploited Whitman, the poet-laborer of women. Robert Hunter, the youngest poverty-thinker in the world, explained that the time would come when all the world would agree with Whitman and feel as he felt, and that then this age, when thousands on thousands of children, victims of greed, go hungry, would be a general opinion in citizenship. Leslie Willis Sprague and Franklin Wentworth also spoke. At the end of the session "Dear friend, whoever you are, take this book with you."

Last night there was a dinner. Mr. Winkell presided. Besides Bliss Perry's letter, there was one from Eugene V. Debs, whom the toastmaster called "the modern prophet and leader of thought." Bolton Hall scattered a few gems, of which by far the most valuable was the story of a friend who sent him a copy of Henry van Dyke's poems with this simple inscription:

Nothing to say, my dearie.

Peter Burroughs desired to make it known that he didn't know what Prof. Perry meant. Mr. Burroughs said that he didn't feel as though he were in a menagerie at all. "I feel perfectly at home," said he.

A poem from Richard Watson Gilder was read, and J. H. Johnston, a friend of Whitman, Edwin Walker, Dr. Seelye, George J. Smith and others said kind words about Mr. Whitman's memory.

## LAWYER TRAVELER DISCHARGED.

Albany Justice Dismisses the Bag of Jewels Case.

ALBANY, May 31.—Police Court Justice John J. Brady this afternoon refused to hold on the charge of grand larceny Byron Traver, the New York city attorney, whom it was alleged had been handed by the clerk of the New Kenmore Hotel a bag containing \$6,500 worth of precious stones. Judge Brady said there was not sufficient evidence to hold Mr. Traver and that he was fully convinced that it had not been proved that a crime had been committed by him.

New Deputy Assistant District Attorney.

Almuth C. Vandiver was appointed a Deputy Assistant District Attorney by Mr. Jerome yesterday. He is now the youngest member of Mr. Jerome's staff. He was one of the reporters who "covered" Mr. Jerome during his campaign for District Attorney. He was formerly appointed a clerk to the Grand Jury and studied law.

## BANK EMBEZZLER PARDONED.

He Had Paid Back the Amount He Took, and His Second Petition Was Granted.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—President Roosevelt has granted a pardon to S. G. Spotts, formerly cashier of the First National Bank of Petty, Tex. Spotts was serving a five year sentence for embezzlement for appropriating funds of the bank. He pleaded guilty at the trial and was sentenced in March, 1903. An application was made for pardon a year ago, it being represented that Spotts had sold all his property in order to pay back the amount of his embezzlement in full, so that neither the depositors nor the stockholders of the bank suffered any loss. The President denied the application at that time, but took favor into consideration when a new application was made this year.

## EMBEZZLERS & DISHONEST EMPLOYEES

can be insured against by the deftly bonded agents of THE FIDELITY & GUARANTEE COMPANY, 100 William Street, New York City.—Ad.

**Steck Pianos**

**STECK PIANOS and the "Summer Exodus"**

THE STECK PIANO stands out from the rank and file of pianofortes for special consideration at this time of year.

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362 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

## FLOOD WIPES OUT A TOWN.

Breaking of Dam in the Rio Grande Causes Destruction of Lamesa, N. M.

EL PASO, Tex., May 31.—Lamesa, New Mexico, was washed off the map by the breaking of a protecting dam in the Rio Grande under pressure of the floods from combined melting of mountain snows and heavy rains. The inhabitants had warning in time to save themselves, but all their property was lost.

Chamberline, further down the river, has been inundated. The inhabitants fled, leaving their property behind. The water spreads over ten miles of territory.

The flood is rushing on toward this city, and every